A visitor in our national (apitol said, pointing to the busts of Washington and Franklin which adorned its grand halls, " See there! That revolution was an era of great men. You can see it by their very heads. We have no great men now-a-days." "Possibly we have," was the reply. "The great men of that day were not known to their contemporaries as we know them, since history has fully set forth their work, and shown what they accomplished. Washington and Franklin stood in their day as open to criticism as Lincoln, Chase and Butler in ours, and perhaps in some future day, looking on their busts in the Capitol, our descendants may shake their heads and say, Ah, there are no such great men now! We have thought a brief series of the portraits of the men of our times-the historymakers of our day-might not be uninteresting. And first among them, as is due to his station as commander in chief of our army and navy, we place for record in the Watchman and Reflector the honored name,

Abraham Lincoln. The revolution through which the American nation is passing is not a mere local convulsion. It is a war for a principle which concerns all mankind. It is THE war for the rights of the evorking classes of mankind, as against the usurpation of privileged aristocracies. You can make nothing else of it. That is the reason why, like a shaft of light in the judgment day, it has gone through all nations, dividing to the right and the left the multitudes. For us and our cause, all the common working classes of Europe-all that toil, and sweat, and are oppressed. Against us, all privileged classes, nobles, princes, bankers, and great manufacturers, and all who live at ease. A silent instinct, piercing to the dividing of soul and spirit, joints and marrow, has gone through the earth, and sent every soul with in-stinctive certainty where it belongs. The poor laborers of Birmingham and Manchester, the poor silk weavers of Lyons, to whom our conflict has been present starvation and lingering death, have stood bravely for us. No sophistries could blind or deceive them-they knew that our cause was their cause, and they have suffered their part heroically, as if fighting by our side, because they knew that our victory was to be their victory. On the other side all aristocrats and holders of exclusive privileges have felt the instinct of opposition, and the sympathy with a struggling aristocracy, for they, too, feel that our victory will be their doom.

This great contest has visibly been held in the hands of Almighty God, and is a fulfillment of the solemn prophecies with which the Bible is sown thick as stars, that He would spare the soul of the needy and judge the cause of the poor. It was He who chose the instrument for this work, and He chose him with a visible reference to the rights and interests of the great majority of mankind, for which he stands.

Abraham Lincoln is in the strictest sense a man of the working classes. All his advantages and abilities are those of a man of the working classes; all his disadvantages and disabilities are those of a man of the working classes; and his position now at the head of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, is a sign to all who live by labor that their day is coming. Lincoln was born to the inheritance of hard work, as truly as the poorest laborer's son that digs in our fields. At seven years of age he was set to work, axe in hand, to clear up a farm in a Western forest. Until he was seventeen his life was that of a simple farm laborer, with only such intervals of schooling as farm laborers get. Probably the school instruction of his whole life would not amount to more than one year. At nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand on a flat boat, and on his return he split the rails for a log cabin and built it, and enclosed ten acres of land with a rail fence of his own handiwork. The next year he hired himself for twelve dollars a month to build a flat boat and take her to New Orleans, and any one who knows what the life of a Mississippi boatman was in those days, must know that it involved every kind of labor. In 1832, in the Black Hawk Indian war, the hardy boatman volunteered to fight for his country, and was unanimously elected a captain, and served with honor for a season in frontier military life. After this, while serving as a postmaster, he began his law studies, borrowing the law books he was too poor to buy, and studying by the light of his evening fire. He acquired a name in the country about as a man of resources and shrewd-ness; he was one that people looked to for coun-sel in exigencies, and to whom they were ready to depute almost any enterprise which needed skill and energy. The surveyor of Sangamon county being driven with work, came to him to take the survey of a tract off from his hands. True, he had never studied surveying—but what of that? He accepted the "job," procured a chain, a treatise on surveying, and did the work. Do we not see in this a parable of the wider wilderness which in later years he has undertaken to survey and fit for human habitation

In 1836 our backwoodsman, flat boat hand, captain, surveyor, obtained a license to practise law, and, as might be expected, rose rapidly. One anecdote will show the esteem in which he was held in his neighborhood. A client came to him in a case relating to a certain land claim, and Lincoln said to him, "Your first step must be to take thirty thousand dollars and go and make a legal tender-it of course will be refused, but it is a necessary step."

without chart or surveyor's chain?

"But," said the man, "I haven't the thirty thousand dollars to make it with." "O, that's it. Just step over to the bank with

me and I'll get it." So into the bank they went, and Lincoln says to the cashier, "We just want to take thirty thousand dollars to make a legal tender with. I'll bring it back in an hour or two."

The cashier handed across the money to "Honest Abe," and without a scratch of the pen in acknowledgment he strode his way with the specie, all in most sacred simplicity, made the tender, and brought it back with as much nonchalance as if he had been borrowing a silver spoon of his grandmother. His honesty, shrewdness, energy, and keen practical insight into men and things party, and canvassed the State as stump speaker in time of Henry Clay, and in 1846 was elected representative to Congress. Here he met the grinding of the great question of the day-the upper and nether millstone of slavery and freedom revolving against each other. Lincoln's whole nature inclined him to be a harmonizer of conflicting parties rather than a committed combatant on either side. He was firmly and from principle an enemy to slavery-but the ground he occupied in Congress was in some respects a middle one between the advance guard of the anti-slavery and the spears of the fire-eaters. He voted with John Quidey Adams for the receipt of anti-slavery petitions; he voted with Giddings for a committee of inquiry into the consti-tutionality of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the expediency of abolishing slavery in that District; he voted for the various resolutions prohibiting slavery in the territories to be acquired from Mexico, and he voted forty-two times for the Wilmot Proviso. In Jan. 16, 1849, he offered a plan for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by compensation from the national creasury, with the consent of a majority of the citizens. He opposed the annexation of Texas,

But at the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he took the field, heart and soul against the plot to betray our territories to slave- has granted to him that clearness of vision which

but voted for a bill to pay the expenses of the

at this critical period a Republican Senator was elected from Illinois, when a Republican Senator in the trembling national scales of the conflict was worth a thousand times his weight in gold. Little did the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President know what they were doing. Little did the honest, fatherly, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen and receiving their pledges to remember him, forsee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation and the prayers of all the working, suffering common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore and bringing him safely to our national capital. Then the world have seen and wondered at the greatest sign and marvel of our day, to wit, a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats, of dukes, earls, scholars, statemen, war riors, all turned on the plain backwoodsman, with his simple sense, his imperturbable simplicity, his determined self-reliance, his impracticable and incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness striving to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesmen stood aghast. The, brilliant courts of Europe levelled their opera glasses at the phenomenon. Fair ladies saw that he had horny hands and disdained white gloves. Dap-per diplomatists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who new the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies and dandy diplomatists, and watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking, " Will that awkward old backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to

Sooth to say, our own politicians were somewhat shocked with his State papers at first. Why not let us make them a little more conventional and file them to a classical pattern? "No," was his reply, " I shall write them myself. The penple will understand them." "But this or that form of expression is not elegant, not classical."
"The people will understand it," has been his invariable reply. And whatever may be said of his State papers as compared with the classic standards, it has been a fact that they have always been wonderfully well understood by the people, and that since the time of Washington, the State papers of no President have more controlled the popular mind. And one reason for this is, that they have been informal and undiplomatic. They have more resembled a father's talks to his children than a State paper. And they have had that relish and smack of the soil, that appeal to the simple human heart and head which is greater power in writing than the most artful devices in rhetoric. Lincoln might well say, with the apostle, "But though I be rude in speech yet not in knowledge, but we have been thoroughly made manifest among you in all His rejection of what is called fine writing was as deliberate as St. Paul's, and for the same reason-because he felt that he was speaking on a subject which must be made clear to the lowest intellect, though it should fail to captivate the highest. But we say of Lincoln's writing, that for all true, manly purposes of writing, there are passages in his State papers that could not be better put—they are absolutely per-fect. They are brief, condensed, intense, and with a power of insight and expression which make them worthy to be inserted in letters of gold. Such are some passages of the celebrated Springfield letter, especially that masterly one where he compares the conduct of the patriotic and loyal blacks with that of the treacherous and disloyal whites. No one can read this letter without feeling the influence of a mind both strong and generous.

Lincoln is a strong man, but his strength is of a peculiar kind; it is not aggressive so much as passive, and among passive things it is like the strength not so much of a stone buttress, as of a wire cable. It is strength swaying to every influence, yielding on this side and on that to popular needs, yet tenaciously and inflexibly bound to carry its great end; and probably by no other kind of strength could our national ship have

been drawn safely thus far during the tossings nd tempests which beset her way. Surrounded by all sorts of conflicting claims, by traitors, by half-hearted, timid men, by border States men and free State men, by radical abolitionists and conservatives, he has listened to all, weighed the words of all, waited, observed, yielded now here and now there, but in the main kept one inflexible, honest purpese, and drawn

the national ship through. In times of our trouble Abraham Lincoln has had his turn of being the best abused man of our nation. Like Moses leading his Israel through the wilderness, he has seen the day when every man seemed ready to stone him, and yet, with simple, wiry, steady perseverance, he has held on conscious of honest intentions, and looking to God for help. All the nation have felt in the increasing solemnity of his Proclamations and papers, how deep an education was being wrought in his mind by his simple faith in God, the Ruler of nations, and this humble willingness to learn

the awful lesson of His providence. We do not mean to give the impression that Lincoln is a religious man in the sense in which that term is popularly applied. We believe he has never made any such profession, but we see evidence that in passing through this dreadful national crisis he has been forced by the very anguish of the struggle to look upward, where any rational creature must look for support. No man in this agony has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it's over." After the dreadful repulse of Fredericksburg he is reported to have said, " If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him." In those dark days his heavy eyes and worn and weary air told how our reverses wore upon him, and yet there was a never failing fund of patience at bottom, that sometimes rose to the surface in some droll, quaint saying, or story, that forced a laugh

even from himself. There have been times with many, of impetuous impatience, when our national ship seemed to lie water-logged and we have called aloud for a deliverer of another fashion,-a brilliant Genersoon made him the most influential man in his | al, a dashing, fearless statesman, a man who State. He became the reputed leader of the Whig | could dare and do, who would stake all on a die, and win or lose by a brilliant coup de main. It may comfort our minds that since He who ruleth in the armies of nations set no such man to this work : that perhaps He saw in the man whom He did send some peculiar fitness and aptitudes

> Slow and careful in coming to resolutions, willing to talk with any person who has any thing to show on any side of a disputed subject, long in weighing and pondering, attached to constitutional limits and time-honored landmarks, Lincoln certainly was the safest leader a nation could have at a time when the habeas corpus must be suspended, and all the constitutional and minor rights of citizens be thrown into the hands of their military leader. A reckless, bold, theorizing, dashing man of genius might have wrecked our Constitution and ended us in a splendid military despotism, when honest Abe has only walked off with our rights as he did with his bag of specie from the bank, on his simple promise to bring them back when he had done with them. Among the many accusations which in hours of ill luck have been thrown out upon Lincoln, it is remarkable that he has never been called self-seeking, or selfish. When we were troubled and sat in darkness, and looked doubtfully towards the presidential chair, it was never that we doubted the good will of our pilot-only the clearness of his eye sight. But Almighty God

ry. It was mainly owing to his exertions that | He gives to the true-hearted and enabled him to set his honest foot in that primised land of freedom which is to be the pairimony of all men, black and white-and from henceforth nations shall rise and call him blessey.

> Copartnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HE VE FOR MED A C. S. BARTOW, H. M. STILLMAN.

BARTOW & STILLMAN King Street,

Next Door to H. Danond & Son. Have Just Received Their Opening Stock of

Groceries AND PROVISIONS!

WHICH THEY OFFI A TO THE PUB-

The Best Articles! Procurable in their line, and will always use their best endeav-

Orders from the Country and from the Other Islands, Respectfully Solicited and Promptly attended to, 407-5t BILLINGS' HAMS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

CALIFORNIA HAMS, SUPERIOR ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED BARTOW & STILLMAN. SUPERIOR BACON,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY BARTOW & STILLMAN LEAF LARD, IN 10 LBS. TINS, JUST RECEIVED AND

BARTOW & STILLMAN. BARRELS of CALIFORNIA SALMON, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY BARTOW & STILLMAN.

SMOKED SALMON, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

NO. 1 MACKEREL, IN KITS AND HALF BARRELS. JUST received and for sale by BARTOW & STILLMAN.

NO. 1 HERRING. VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, JUST BARTOW & STILLMAN. NEW FOUNDLAND COD FISH

OF BEST QUALITY JUST RECEIVED SMYRNA FIGS, NEW CROP, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale by
407-5t BARTOW & STILLMAN.

DRIED PEACHES, BARTOW & STILLMAN.

## JUST RECEIVED!

-AT THE-

SWORD FISH. Kits No. 1 mackerel, Kits tongues and sounds, Condensed milk Lick's extra family flour, New California cheese. Corn starch. Fine American clear starch, Vermicelli, Maccaro ... Ulbea marine blueing. Smoked salmon,

JUST RECEIVED

Citro

New crackers.

ARCTIC"

UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THERCES BOSTON SUGAR CURED HAM. Lard, Lemon Syrup, Sago, Salaratus, Cream Tertar, Carbonate Soda, P A M Yeast Powder, Assorted Spices, Kits No 1 Mackerel, Boxes American Apples. Dried Apples, Salt, Pearl Barley, Corn Starci.

Cider Vinegar, Card Marghes, Bologna Sausage, Tins Fresh Prunes, Demijohns Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Scotch Barley Manna, Carraway Sees.

Split Peas, " Tapioca, Prime Westphalia Hams Bags Whole Pepper, Crushed Sugar Hlf and or Boxes Sardines,

Swiss Cheese. Jars Fresh Zante Garrants, Hlf and Qr Is's Malaga Raisins, Bxs Norvegian Codfish, Indigo Blue.

Canary and Rape Seed,

407-1m S. MAVIDGE. FRESH GARDES SEEDS. GROWTH OF 1863.

LARGE VARIETY C PREFULLY SE-Carrots : Post pkin. Celery, Egg Plant,

Sweet Mountain Pepper, White and Red Clover, γ Peas and Beans, Cocumber, Corn, Flower Seeds, &c. H. M. WHITNEY.

PAINT BOXES!

CHILDRENS' PAINT BOXES OF various
sizes and prices, for sale by
H. M. WHITNEY.

Adbertisements.

Have Received BREMEN!

PER BARK

R.W.WOOD



The Following Cargo of

MERCHANDISE!

Selected for this Market:

DRY GOODS.

English Turkey red and yellow prints, Pink and yellow New styles. Plain Turkey red cottons, White cottons, Brown cottons, Blue cottons, Blue denims, Red ticking, Hickory stripes, White cotton White cotton drill, Red ticking, Imitation linen drill, Cotton pant Imitation linen drill, Worsted lasting, Cotton pant stuff, Fancy printed cotton velvets, Colored and fancy Saxon flannels, White flannels, Muslin de laine, Barege, Scotch ginghams. Beigian ginghams, White linen, Black coburgs, Black alpaceas, Oregon checks, Mourning muslins, Bishep lawns Victoria lawns Printed muslins, Tape check muslins, Embroidered muslins, White book muslins, Mosquito netting, Blue and black broad cloths, White linen sheetings, Linen and cotton table damasks,

Bunting, red, white, and blue. CLOTHING, &c.

Blue pilot cloth jackets, Buckskin pants, Cashmere pants, Black and blue cloth pants, Cashmere sack coats. Black and blue cloth mantles, Grey woolen trowsers, White Marseilles vests, Waterproof coats,

croof coats,
Cheviot pants,
Hickory shirts,
White L. B. shirts. HOSIERY, &c.

Men's brown and bleached cotton socks, Women's black and white cotton stockings. Children's cotton socks and stockings, Men's heavy woolen socks and stockings, Men's fine merino undershirts,

HATS, &c. Men's felt hats, large assortment, new style, Boy's hats and caps, Large assortments, new style.

SADDLERY.

Men's all hogskin saddles, English, Men's imitation hogskin saddles, English, French saddles, new styles, Cotton and worsted saddle girths,

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

Cases best Martel's brandy, Brandy in 5 and 10 gallon kegs, Cases superior claret, Claret in hogsheads, Hamburg porter in quarts and pints, Cases best India pale ale in quarts and pints, Hogsheads draught ale, Bass & Co., " J. Jeffreys & Co., Portwine, Sherry, Bitters, Champagne in qts and pints, Ruinart pere fils, Reims,

SHIP CHANDLERY. English hemp canvass, No. 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

Large assortment of best Russian cordage 11 to 4 inches. Manila cordage, 2, 1, 14, 14 inch, Composition nails,

... lead, in iron cans, dark green paint, in iron cans, Black paint, Chrome green, Paris green, Red Lead, Spirits of turpentine, Pitch, Paint and marking brushes

GROCERIES.

Pearl sago, Manna, Pearl barley. Rape seed, Canary seed, Carraway seed, in demijohns, Prunes in tins, 10hs each, Raisins in qr and hf boxes.

Currents in jars, 10ths each, Westphalia hams, Sausages, Sardines in qr and hf tips, Chocolate, Norwegian codfish in qr boxes, Black pepper in bags, Liverpool yellow soap,

HARDWARE, &c.

Banka tin, English bar iron, assorted, Swedish bar iron, do. Fencing wire, Nos. 4, 5, 6, Hoop fron, ‡. ½, 1 and 1½ inch. Iron tinned saucepans and teakettles, Enamelled pots. Shot, Percussion caps, Sheetzine, Muskets, Butcher knives, Jack knives, Pen and Pocket knives, Knives and forks, Jewsharps, Tailor's thimbles, Silver plated thimbles,

SUNDRIES.

Large assortment grey, white, blue and green woolen Blankets, Printed cotton handkerchiefs, silk finish; Cambric hdkfs, White muslin hakfs, printed border, Silk corahs, large size. Silk pongee hakfs, printed border. Huckabucs towels. Linen and cotton Turkish towels.

Linen thread, brown, bleached and black; Shoe thread,
Coats' spool cotton, Alena laces, Garibaldi laces, Velvet ribbons, silk and cotton, White linen tape, Woolen shawis, Cashmere shawls, Mohair and silk mantles, M. and P. buttons, Agate buttons, Metal and bone buttons, Cotton curtain fringes, Silk umbrellas, Looking glasses, a large assortment, French calfskins, Blacksmith's coal. Playing cards, Oil shooks. Fish globes,

Assortment fine GLASSWARE Smoking tobacco. Epsom salts, Demijohns, Camphor, Birch brooms, Soda ash in original casks, Splittoons, Gilt moulding, English fire brick, square and arch, Printing paper, Room paper, Course and fine dairy salt, Toilet soap, Genuine Eau de Cologne,

Macassar oil, Hair oil, Mahogany bookcases. Jaccaranda easy chairs and tables, Extension tables, Cane scat clairs and sofas,

Murket and knife baskets. A large assortment of STATIONERY, consisting of Exchange books, Blank books, Letter paper, Foolscap paper, Prommissory Notes, Note paper, Bill paper, Blotting paper, Lead pencils, Carpenter's pencils, Steel pens, Porte gazettes, etc., etc., etc.

Adbertisements.

TO LET! A COMFORTABLE DWELLING
House and premises on Richard Street, now occupied by G. B. C. INGRAHAM. Terms moderate, and possession given on the 1st of April, 1884. Apply to

TO LET! A DESIRABLE COTTAGE IN NUU-ANU VALLEY, with pleasant garden and enclosed pasture for one or two horses; occupied single gentlemen. For further particulars enquire of 404-3m H. STANGENWALD, M. D.

TO LET!

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE COT-tages, with every convenience, situated in the suburbs of the city. Apply to JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS
for sale, his premises situated on QUEEN
STREET near Punchbowl, together with the
house the house thereon, on very reasonable terms. Baid
premises being well fenced, and having water laid on, has also
Mango trees planted thereon. For terms, inquire of

J. PERRY, Nuuanu Street. Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS. THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO

Office, over the P. C. Advertiser Office. RECEIVED! -PER-

Specimens can be seen at the Gallery, next door to the Post

A. ELDRIDGE, AND FOR SALE BY

Aldrich, Walker & Co.

A WERY CHOICE LOT OF CALIFORNIA WINE in bond or duty paid, Cases Port wine, Cases Angelica wine,

Cases Sherry wine, Cases Claret wine Also:

A Superior lot of China Tiles! And a Fine Assortment of DOORS

RRIVAL

Of the Steel Clipper Schooner "DOMITILA,"

JANION, GREEN & CO. OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo

Schr. DOMITILA. JUST ARRIVED FROM VICTORIA, and

NEW GOODS now landing and consisting in part of

Dry Goods. Prints, Muslins, Tape Checks, Black Cloth, Alpacas, French Denims, Crimean Shirts, Linen Shirts, Regatta and Hickory Shirts, Hickory Stripes,

Denims, Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, White and Col'd Flannels, Twitled and spotted Black Silk Handkchiefs, Cambric do, Turkish Towels, Muslin Curtains, Ass'd Linen Towels, Cotton and Linen Thread in reels and skeins, Assorted Tweed and Cloth Caps, Striped, Plain Black and Col'd Glace Silks, Sarsnett, Tollet Covers, White and Cord Merino Hose and Half-hose, Balmoral Skirts, Diaper, Grass Cloth, Shawls, a small invoice of

Very Superior Clothing, Black Baratheas, Hemp Carpeting, Berlin Wool, Sewing Silk, Clack and Col'd Ribbons, Buttons, Laces, Braids, &c., &c., Pilot Whitney and Mohair Jackets, Printed Crinolines, Ass'd Skirts, Thread Gloves, Elastic Drills, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Ladies' Belts, Mantles, Delaines, Merino and Cotton Undershirts, Wool Hose, Gunny Bags, &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES

Jams, Presv'd Meats, Oatment Sago, Pearl Barley, Curry Powder, Chutney Sauces, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Currants, Sardines, Tapioca, Salad Oil, Mustard, Spices, Confectionary, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Table Sait, Green Peas, And Pastes, Gosnell's Fancy Soups, &c. Candles, Washing Powders, Cheese, &c., &c.

Sundries. White Lead, Zinc Paint, Fire Bricks, Common Bricks,

Vancouver Island Potatoes, Draught Ale, Bottled Ale, and Porter,

LUMBER, COAL, IRON, Many of these articles will be sold at the Auction Sale adver tised for Wednesday, the 16th instant, and the balance will be

JANION, GREEN, & CO.

HOME MADE BREAD, BY 6 O'CLOCK PORK AND BEANS, AND MINCE PIES Will be served to order every SUNDAY

Morning, HOT from 7 to 9 o'clock. No orders for PORK AND BEANS, can be taken after 1 O'clock on SATURDAYS. Fresh Pastrys.

Candys,

Jellies. Marmalades and Syrups, On Hand or made to Order.

Very Superior and Fresh Prescryed CITRON,

At 50 Cents per lb. **WEDDING, BRIDE AND BIRTH-DAY** 

CAKES! Plain or ornamented in any style, on hand or made to order at

H. M. WHITNEY.

shortest notice. Parties or tables supplied with everything appertaining to the CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS! By applying at E. BURGESS'S STORE,

King street near Nuuanu. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, CONTAINING A MASS OF STATISTICAL on relating to U. S. Politics. PRICE 25 Cts. For sale by

foreign Advertisements.

JANION, GREEN & RHODES. Commission Merchants.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island. N. B .- Particular attention paid to consignments of andwich Island Produce. Victoria, V. I., January 1. 1862. CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. BALL, JR

CHAS. W. BROOKS & CO., SHIPPING AND **Commission Merchants.** 

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE 鑫HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO 鑫 OFFICE-511 Sansome St., corner Merchant,

SAN FRANCISCO. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the Purchase, Shipment and Sale of Merchandlee; to For-warding and Transhipment of Goods; the Chartering and Sa a of Vessels; the Supplying of Whaleships; and the Negotiation of Exchange. Exchange on Honolulu in sums to suit.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. REFER TO ALDRICH, WALKER & Co., JAS. HUNNEWELL Esq., Boston.
Honolulu. HENRY A. PEIRCE, ...
BENJ. P. SNOW, Esq., ...
BUTLER, SISE & Co., ...

SUTTON & Co., New York. BISHOP & CO.,
THOS. SPENCER, ESq., Hilo.
ALLMAND & CO., Kanagawa. FIRLD & RICH, H. Poog & Co., Shanghae, 399-ly LOWE, BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS Victoria, Vancouver Island, 

**WIGHTMAN & HARDIE!** 

-SUCCESSORS TO-FRANK BAKER, 415 and 418 Clay Street,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS Foreign and Domestic

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRY GOODS! CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, PAPER HANGINGS!

Richards & McCracken, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants,

Portland, Oregon. HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR PREsent business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a fire proof brick building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Pulu, Coffee, &c., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required. SAN FRANCISCO REFERENCES : Chas. W. Brooks & Co.,

Badger & Lindenburg,
ill, Jas. Patrick & Co.
W. F. Coleman & Co.
Stevens, Haker & Co. PORTLAND REFERENCES : Allen & Lewis, Ladd & Filton, Leonard & Green.

MCRUER & MERRILL, **Commission Merchants** AUCTIONEERS,

204 and 206 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO. ALSO, AGENTS OF THE San Francisco & Honolulu Packets.

Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of mer chandise, ships' business, supplying whaleships, negotiating TAll freight arriving at San Francisco, by or to the Ho nolulu Line of Packets, will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION Exchange on Honolulu bought and sold. £1 

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO. 517 Clay Street, San Francisco, BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER RULERS

Візнор & Со.....

Dr. R. W. Wood, ..... Hon, E. H. ALLEN,

D. C. WATERMAN, Esq.,....

Account Book Manufacturers, . Blanks of all kinds Printed and Ruled to any desired Pattern.

FIELD & RICE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS 31 and 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. RICE. 8 GRIFFITTS MORGAN. C. S. HATHAWAT. MORGAN, STONE & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, San Francisco, Cal.

-REFERENCES-T. S. Hathaway Esq. ..... New Bedford Messrs. T. & A. R. Nye, ...... John M. Forbes Esq.,.....Boston, 

NOTICE! HEREBY FORBID all Persons trusting any one on my account without my written order

Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1863. (Signed) Post Office Notice.

THE ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF VES-SELS leaving the Hawalian Kingdom, is directed to the following section of the Civil Code: "Section 405 .- No ship or vessel leaving any port of the Hawaiian Islands, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to carry any letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter, outside the mail, unless the Hawaiian postage on the same shall have been previously paid. And if any Commander or Master of any ship or vessel shall not comply with the requirements of this section, for every such offence he shall on inviction thereof forfeit a sum not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred dollars; and such ship or vessel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation and sale, in order to enforce the payment of such forfeiture."

Masters of coasters are also instructed not to carry any letters on which the Hawaiian postage has not been paid, excepting those "directed to and intended for owners or D. KALAKAUA, Post Master General.

Notice! To Masters and Consignees of Vessels From Foreign Ports.

THE MASTERS OF ALL VESSELS ARriving from foreign ports, are hereby notified that they
must call at the Post Office and obtain a certificate that they have delivered to the Post Muster all mails and letters brought by their vessel. "except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the vessel," and this certificate must be produced to the Collector General before any such vessel can enter.

D. KALAKAUA,